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piece, leaving the value to be determined by the current market value of such metal, but in the exercise of its sovereign power it determines arbitrarily the money value of the coins issued, and by the fact of their issuance makes them a legal tender for their coin value as may be provided by statute, with a limitation as to the aggregate amount for which the minor coins may be used as a legal tender." This is lacking in precision of thought and language. There is a failure to distinguish between the purchasing value of money in exchange for commodities, and the relative values of subsidiary coins in terms of the standard unit, which with us is the gold dollar. It is only the latter "value" which the government "determines arbitrarily," and it does that, not by "the exercise of sovereign power," but by its standing offer to exchange any coin in the system for the gold dollar at a specified ratio. As for the gold dollar, all that the government does is to name it, and "indicate the quantity" of gold which it contains. The government does exercise its sovereign power when it makes certain coins legal tender; but that is another matter, not involved in "the fact of their issuance," as erroneously stated.

On page 209, concerning the constitutional right of the President to call extra sessions of Congress, and to adjourn Congress in a certain contingency, we are told, "There has been little occasion to exercise the power to adjourn, but the power to call extra sessions when some emergency arises rendering legislative action important is frequently resorted to." This gives a wrong impression with regard to the facts, which are that the President has never adjourned Congress, and has summoned it in extra session only thirteen times in a hundred and sixteen years.

Other passages were marked by the reviewer for notice, but the limit of space allowed by the editors has been reached. A careful revision of the work before the publication of another edition is recommended.

REVIEWS TO FOLLOW :

FRENCH LAW OF EVIDENCE. By O. E. Bodington. London: Stevens & Sons. 1904. pp. viii, 199.

STREET RAILWAY REPORTS. Vol. II. Edited by Frank B. Gilbert. Albany: Matthew Bender & Co. 1904. pp. xix, 1051.

CURRENT LAW. George Foster Longsdorf, Editor in Chief. St. Paul: Keefe-Davidson Co. 1904. pp. Vol. I, x, 1208; Vol. II, xviii, 2195.

THE PRINCIPLES OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW OF THE UNITED STATES. By Frank J. Goodnow. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1905. pp. xxvii, 480.

THE LAW OF INTERSTATE COMMERCE AND ITS FEDERAL REGULATION. By Frederick N. Judson. Chicago: T. H. Flood & Co. 1905. pp. xix, 509.

JESSUP'S SURROGATE PRACTICE. Second Edition. Two vols. New York: The Banks Law Pub. Co. 1903. pp. xv, 1824.

A TREATISE ON THE LAW OF REAL PROPERTY. By Frank Goodwin. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 1905. pp. lii, 531.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW IN ENGLAND. By E. W. Ridges. London: Stevens & Sons. 1905. pp. xxxii, 459.

THE LAW OF BAILMENTS. By James Schouler. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 1905. pp. xxxii, 415.